UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/206
6 March 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 4 MARCH 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement issued on 3 March 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union on Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of the annex hereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) John WESTON
Permanent Representative

98-05690 (E) 060398 060398

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Annex

[Original: French and English]

Statement issued on 3 March 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union on Iraq

1. The European Union welcomes the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 1154 (1998) on 2 March 1998.

2. This resolution commends the initiative by the Secretary-General to secure commitments from the Government of Iraq on compliance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions and endorses the memorandum of understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998.

3. The European Union calls on the Iraqi authorities to comply fully with the memorandum of understanding and with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

4. The European Union notes that under the terms of resolution 1154 (1998) any violation by Iraq of its obligations would have severest consequences. On the other hand, compliance by Iraq with its obligations, repeated in the memorandum of understanding, to accord immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency would allow the Security Council to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 on the lifting of sanctions. The European Union notes that, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, the Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter, in order to ensure the implementation of this resolution and to secure peace and security in the area.

5. The European Union meanwhile remains determined to ensure that the arrangements for bringing increased humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi people under Security Council resolution 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998 are fully and effectively implemented.

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Security Council

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S/1998/207
8 March 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 MARCH 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 6 March 1998 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, giving details of the manner in which some officials and members of the Special Commission have contravened the legal and professional rules governing their conduct by making statements and publicizing highly selective materials from United Nations official archives, with a view to making serious allegations about the Government of Iraq. Mr. Al-Sahaf therefore calls upon you to take the appropriate steps to deal with these contraventions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 6 March 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to refer to the provisions laid down by the letters exchanged between the Government of the Republic of Iraq and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 17 March 1991 governing the privileges, immunities and facilities to be accorded to the Executive Chairman, officials and experts of the Special Commission.

I should also like to refer to the fact that we have, on many occasions in the past, reported to both the previous and the current Executive Chairman and at official meetings the manner in which some officers and members of the Special Commission have contravened the legal and professional rules governing their conduct. They have behaved in a manner inconsistent with their official duties by making public information that they had obtained while carrying out those duties, and by using such information in a selective manner in order to promote their personal views by revealing it to the press or at conferences. Despite the promises that have been made to us, we have yet to see any disciplinary measures being taken against those who have behaved in this manner, or any steps being taken to halt conclusively such contraventions and to call the perpetrators to account, in accordance with the rules governing such cases in force at the United Nations.

This situation has persisted, and recently became serious when the United States Cable News Network (CNN) programme Impact broadcast "High Noon in Baghdad - the Inspectors' Story". This was shown nationally on 1 March 1998 and internationally on the following day. Using a previously prepared scenario, those featured in it were United Nations Special Commission officials, and, most prominently, the Deputy Executive Chairman, Charles Duelfer, together with Nikita Smidovich, a senior Commission official, and the inspector Scott Ritter. Other Commission members involved in carrying out inspections in Iraq also took part in the programme.

It was clear that those who participated in the programme were attempting to prove allegations of "concealment" made against my Government, with a view to claiming that Iraq still has stores of weapons of mass destruction and the materials and means to produce them. The participants did not hesitate to discuss the details of the work currently being undertaken in this regard by Iraq and the Special Commission, which is highly sensitive. Groundless allegations were made about Iraq which are shown to be unsubstantiated by the work of the Iraqi side. Official Special Commission archive materials, such as video film, documents and aerial photographs taken by U2 aircraft, are being used to substantiate these allegations. This material is the property of the United Nations and is confidential, since it relates to a Member State. It should not be used without authorization for purposes of propaganda.

This behaviour raises a number of important and basic questions with regard to the rules governing the work of the international Organization. These may be summarized as follows:

Was the use of any United Nations archival material in the programme authorized?

Was such use supervised, and if so, by whom?

Members of the Special Commission are bound by the Staff Rules of the United Nations, since they are working on behalf of that Organization. Are they allowed to take part in such programmes, and to reveal information relating to the work of the Iraqi side in order to spread propaganda and make serious allegations about the Government of Iraq?

Are those officials permitted to behave in a manner which contravenes the legal agreements with the United Nations to which Iraq is bound, and which govern their legal position?

Are members of the Special Commission exempt from the provisions of the Staff Rules governing the work and deportment of United Nations employees?

The Government of Iraq requests you to take a stand with regard to this matter, in accordance with the rules applicable in the international Organization, and to deny any connection between the United Nations and this programme. We further request you to take the appropriate measures with respect to the United Nations employees who participated in the programme, together with measures to ensure that there will be no repetition of such contraventions and that Special Commission data are not used for purposes that are unrelated to the work of the United Nations.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/208
9 March 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1154 (1998) of 2 March 1998, by which the Council endorsed (in para. 1) the Memorandum of Understanding which I signed with the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq in Baghdad on 23 February 1998 (S/1998/166) and requested me (in para. 2) to report to the Council as soon as possible with regard to the finalization of procedures for presidential sites in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The specific detailed procedures have now been established in accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of the Memorandum of Understanding and are transmitted herewith. I should appreciate it if you would bring the above to the attention of the members of the Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

98-05772 (E) 090398

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Annex

Procedures under paragraph 4 (b) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq of 23 February 1998

Introduction

1. On 23 February 1998, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq. In the Memorandum, the Government of Iraq, inter alia, reconfirmed its acceptance of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 687 (1991) and 715 (1991). The Government of Iraq further reiterated its undertaking to cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Government of Iraq also undertook to accord to UNSCOM and IAEA immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access in conformity with all relevant resolutions.

2. For its part, the United Nations reiterated the commitment of all Member States to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq. In the performance of its mandate under the Security Council resolutions, UNSCOM undertook to respect Iraq's legitimate concerns relating to national security, sovereignty and dignity.

3. The Memorandum of Understanding contains specific provisions with respect to the eight presidential sites in Iraq. Special procedures shall apply to the initial and subsequent entries into those sites for the performance of mandated tasks. A Special Group shall be established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and the Director General of IAEA. The Special Group shall comprise senior diplomats appointed by the Secretary-General and experts drawn from UNSCOM and IAEA. The Special Group shall be headed by a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary-General.

4. In carrying out its work, the Special Group shall, according to the Memorandum of Understanding, operate under the established procedures of UNSCOM and IAEA together with specific detailed procedures given the special nature of the presidential sites, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

5. The present text constitutes those specific detailed procedures. They are drawn up by the Secretary-General under the authority of the Memorandum of Understanding.

Composition of the Special Group

6. The Special Group shall comprise senior diplomats, in the capacity of observers, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and experts drawn from UNSCOM and IAEA in the number deemed appropriate by the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and the Director General of IAEA.

Teams of the Special Group

7. When it is determined in accordance with paragraph 13 below that there is a need to carry out mandated tasks[1] at a presidential site, a team shall be constituted from the Special Group.

8. The expert members of the team shall be designated by the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and/or the Director General of IAEA having regard to the nature of the tasks to be performed. The Commissioner shall designate the senior diplomatic representatives from among those appointed by the Secretary-General, in no case less than two, to accompany the team.

9. The Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and/or the Director General of IAEA shall designate the Head of the team.

10. The team may be divided into sub-teams for the performance of specific tasks, if the Head of the team so decides.

Functions of senior diplomats

11. The functions of the senior diplomats shall be:

(a) To observe that the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding and the present specific detailed procedures are being implemented in good faith;

(b) To report on any matter they deem appropriate to the functions of the diplomatic observers, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 20 below.

Functions of UNSCOM/IAEA experts

12. The functions of the experts drawn from UNSCOM and IAEA who participate in any team constituted from the Special Group shall be as already established under their respective procedures.

Determination of the need for entry into a presidential site

13. The Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and/or the Director General of IAEA shall determine the need, in each instance, for the performance of mandated tasks within a presidential site.

Determination of the time and date for entry into a presidential site

14. The Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and/or the Director General of IAEA shall determine the date and time for entry and shall so advise the Commissioner.

15. At a time determined by the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and/or the Director General of IAEA, the Government of Iraq shall receive a notification from the Commissioner, or his designee, of the intention to undertake mandated tasks within a presidential site. This notification shall indicate the number of persons comprising the team who will participate, including the number of diplomatic representatives accompanying the team.

The rights of the Special Group

16. The rights of the Special Group and its teams in the conduct of their work shall be those provided for in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council; in the exchange of letters of May 1991 between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq regarding the status, privileges and immunities of the Special Commission, applicable mutatis mutandis to IAEA; and in the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved under Security Council resolution 715 (1991).

Special considerations

17. Upon entry into a presidential site, the team shall conduct itself in a manner consonant with the nature of the site. It shall take into consideration any observations the Iraqi representative may wish to make regarding entry into a particular structure and then decide upon the appropriate course of action. This shall not, however, impede the ability of the team to fulfil its tasks as mandated under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Reporting

18. The report called for under paragraph 4 (c) of the Memorandum of Understanding, prepared by the Commissioner appointed by the Secretary-General, shall be submitted by the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM to the Security Council through the Secretary-General.

19. The senior diplomats may report directly to the Commissioner on any matter relevant to their functions.

20. The Commissioner will discuss with the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and/or the Director General of IAEA any observations made by the senior diplomats, including any matters arising from such observations that should be conveyed to the competent Iraqi authorities. If he deems it necessary, the Commissioner may also report any matter arising out of the work of the senior diplomats to the Secretary-General and advise the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and the Director General of IAEA accordingly.

Revisions

21. These specific detailed procedures may be revised from time to time in the light of experience in their implementation.

Notes

[1] Mandated tasks under the Security Council resolutions include those in section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991); paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 707 (1991); the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved by the Security Council in resolution 715 (1991); and the export/import regime approved by the Security Council in its resolution 1051 (1996).

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/209
9 March 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

One more provocative action of the Abkhaz leadership compels me to appeal to you, in your capacity as President of the Security Council, and to request the Council's prompt reaction to the latest developments in Abkhazia, Georgia.

On 14 March 1998, the leadership of the Abkhaz separatists intends to hold the so-called elections to the "local self-governing bodies", which is nothing but just another attempt to stall the peace negotiations and is fraught with grave consequences for the peace process as a whole.

As you are aware, continued efforts of the United Nations, the Security Council and the personal commitment of the Secretary-General as well as his Special Representative to the comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, have finally yielded a certain degree of progress in the peace process, including the enhanced role of the United Nations and the more active involvement of the Friends of the Secretary-General in the Geneva process, not to mention the resumed direct dialogue between the parties.

The unilateral decision of the separatists to hold the elections clearly demonstrates that the masterminds of this entirely illegitimate action are unhampered by morality or law, given the fact that the elections are planned at a time when two thirds of the native population of Abkhazia has been forcibly expelled from their homes and are certainly deprived of the right of participation.

We strongly believe that the Security Council will consider seriously the provocative intention of the Abkhaz side by severely denouncing this action and will once more make clear that the international community will not tolerate any attempt to undermine the territorial integrity of my country.

I am enjoined to transmit herewith the text of the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia in this regard, and hope for your kind

assistance in having the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter CHKHEIDZE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, issued on 9 March 1998

On 14 March 1998, the leadership of the Abkhaz separatists intends to hold the so-called elections to the "local self-governing bodies".

At a time when two thirds of the native Abkhazian population, predominantly of Georgian nationality, has been forcibly expelled from their homes and are deprived of the right to participate in the elections, the above action is nothing but a provocation and an attempt on the part of the Abkhaz side to baffle the comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

The so-called elections to the "local self-governing bodies" are just another illegitimate action and, together with the similar "Parliamentary" elections of 23 November 1996, constitutes an attempt to create a false image of Abkhaz independence and to legitimize the present demographic situation created as a result of ethnic cleansing.

The attempt to carry out this provocative action flagrantly ignores the requirements set by the numerous resolutions of the Security Council, the Memorandum of the Heads of State issued at Almaty on 10 February 1995, the Minsk Statement of 26 May 1995 and the decisions of the Heads of State of 19 January and of 28 March 1997.

All this is taking place at a time when, as a result of the goodwill of the Government of Georgia and its commitment to the peaceful settlement of the conflict, certain progress has been evidenced in the peace process, namely, direct negotiations have resumed between the parties and the efforts of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and those of the Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia, together with the Russian Federation as facilitator, have added a new impetus to the Geneva process. A number of countries have expressed readiness to increase their peace efforts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia is compelled to remind the Abkhaz leadership that, in accordance with the 10 March 1994 and 17 April 1996 decisions of the Parliament of Georgia, the so-called Constitution adopted by the separatists, as well as other acts, treaties and agreements concluded with the subjects of law of foreign countries, are legally null and void as of their conclusion. Proceeding from this understanding, any elections held by the separatists in the territory of Abkhazia, Georgia, and all related legal acts are considered illegitimate.

The Government of Georgia believes that the holding of lawful elections in Abkhazia, Georgia, could be possible, only provided that the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia is fully adhered to and the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons to participate in such elections are guaranteed.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia appeals to the United Nations, to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to other international organizations, as well as to the Commonwealth of Independent States and to all friendly nations to denounce this repeated attempt of the Abkhaz separatists to hinder the peaceful settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia expresses confidence that, despite any attempt by destructive forces, the problem of Abkhazia, Georgia, will be resolved for the sake of the cause of peace and stability in the Caucasus and for the well-being of the population of Abkhazia and of the people of Georgia as a whole.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/210
9 March 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the communiqué on the "United Nations Command" in south Korea issued by the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations on 9 March 1998.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter and annexed communiqué circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Hyong Chol
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-05841 (E) 100398

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Annex

Communiqué of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, issued on 9 March 1998

To ensure peace and security on the Korean peninsula today, terminating the arbitrariness and interference of foreign forces in south Korea presents itself as a matter of priority.

A major obstacle in this regard is the "UN Command" in south Korea, the legacy of the cold war.

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations issues this communiqué with a view to bringing to light the ulterior intention of the United States to maintain the "UN Command" in south Korea.

The "UN Command" in south Korea is in reality the product of the arbitrariness of the United States and the cold war.

The adoption of Security Council resolution 84 (1950) of 7 July 1950 was forcibly engineered by the United States.

Resolution 84 (1950), which is claimed by the United States as the legal basis for the creation of the "UN Command", has no legal force since it was adopted without the presence of all the permanent members of the Security Council.

The "adoption" of the resolution constituted a violation of Article 27, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, which at the time provided that the decisions of the Security Council on all matters except procedural ones required an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

At that time, the Soviet Union, a permanent member, was absent from the Security Council meeting and therefore the concurring votes of all five permanent members of the Council could not be obtained.

The "UN Command" in south Korea is the product of the cold war instituted by the United States.

Security Council resolution 84 (1950), to which the United States always refers, does not contain any paragraph calling for the establishment of the "UN Command", but merely "recommended" that the armed forces provided by the States Members of the United Nations should be used by a "unified command under the United States".

In this connection, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his letter of 24 June 1994 to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, specified that the "UN Command" was not established

by the Security Council as a subsidiary body under its control, but that it was done by the United States.

Mark W. Clark, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the "UN Command" during the late stage of the Korean war, stated at the press conference of 20 March 1967 that he did not receive any instructions from the United Nations at that time.

At present, the "UN Command" in south Korea comprises only the United States armed forces. Those countries other than the United States which had made their armed forces available to the "United Nations Command" withdrew all of them between October 1953 and July 1955.

In this regard, the United States Government officially recognized by stating in the document of 22 September 1975 submitted to the United Nations that there remain only less than 300 staff and honour guards in the "UN Command".

This proves that there exists only the United States Army Command in south Korea, and that the "UN Command" is being abused to cover up the United States Army Command with the United Nations blue helmets.

The "UN Command" in south Korea should be dissolved by all means necessary.

The United States should refrain from attempting to justify the existence of the "UN Command" by submitting annual reports to the Security Council, but should rather dissolve the "UN Command", the product of the cold war.

With the adoption of the DPRK/United States Agreed Framework of 1994, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States have committed themselves to their joint efforts for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula and the armistice on the Korean peninsula is now maintained by the military authorities of the DPRK and the United States, which represents that enough conditions have been created for dissolving the "UN Command".

Besides the United States has the responsibility for dissolving the "UN Command" in south Korea.

The "UN Command" was created by the United States, and the DPRK and the United States are the real parties to the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The United States has also recognized its responsibility for peace and security on the Korean peninsula in the DPRK/United States Joint Statement of 11 June 1993 and the DPRK/United States Agreed Framework of 21 October 1994.

The continuing maintenance by the United States of the "UN Command", instead of dissolving it, can be construed only as its intention of abusing the United Nations to stifle the DPRK without regard to the maintenance of peace and security on the Korean peninsula and the withdrawal of the US armed forces.

If the United States does not dissolve the anachronistic "UN Command" and abuses it to stifle the DPRK, it cannot but lose credibility in the eyes of the States Members of the United Nations.

The United Nations should question, for the sake of rectification, Security Council resolution 84 (1950), claimed by the United States as the legal basis for the establishment of the "UN Command", and the abuse of the United Nations flag by the United States Command in south Korea.

The deliberation upon and the adoption of the resolution in the absence of a permanent member constitutes contravention of Article 27, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and therefore, had no legal force whatsoever.

Moreover, the fact that the Korean question has been deleted from the list of items of which the Security Council is seized shows that those resolutions adopted under that item no longer provide any grounds or basis for the maintenance of the "UN Command".

It will be conducive to ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations if the Security Council takes an impartial approach towards the issues concerning resolution 84 (1950) and the creation of the "UN Command" by the United States and takes measures to nullify resolution 84 (1950) and retrieves the United Nations flag from the "UN Command".

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its hope that the States Members of the United Nations will pay close attention to the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/211
9 March 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 MARCH 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

Major-General Ahn Choung-Jun (Republic of Korea), who has been the Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP since 14 March 1997, will be relinquishing his post on 14 March 1998. Following consultations with the parties concerned, it is my intention to appoint Brigadier-General Sergio Hernán Espinosa Davies of Chile as the next Chief Military Observer.

I should be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

98-05859 (E) 100398

100398

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/212
9 March 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1998 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 March 1998 (S/1998/211) concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier-General Sergio Hernán Espinosa Davies of Chile as the next Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) Abdoulie MOMODOU SALLAH
President of the Security Council

98-05865 (E) 100398 100398

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/213
9 March 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 MARCH 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the difficulties arising from time to time in the relations between Iraq and the United Nations; and to the need for improved lines of communication between the Government of Iraq and my Office in order to help avert the development of such difficulties into full-fledged crises threatening to undermine international peace and security in the area.

With this objective in mind, I have decided, after careful consideration, to appoint Mr. Prakash Shah as my Special Envoy in Baghdad for an initial period of six months. It is envisaged that Mr. Shah, who will be assisted by a small team of internationally and locally recruited staff, will establish his office in Baghdad before the end of this month.

As my Special Envoy in Baghdad, he will follow closely all developments relevant to the role of the United Nations with regard to Iraq. He will lend his support to existing United Nations activities in the arms control, humanitarian and economic and social fields while giving special attention to any crisis or problem which might benefit from intervention by United Nations Headquarters.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

98-05847 (E) 090398

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/214
9 March 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1998 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 5 March 1998 (S/1998/213) concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Prakash Shah as your Special Envoy in Baghdad for an initial period of six months has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the decision contained in your letter and take note of the information contained therein.

(Signed) Abdoulie MOMODOU SALLAH
President of the Security Council

98-05853 (E) 090398

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/215
9 March 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1998 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SIERRA LEONE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As you may be already aware, the illegal military junta in Sierra Leone was ousted by forces of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) on 12 February 1998. Following this event, the legally and democratically elected Head of State, Alhaji Ahmad Tejan-Kabba, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone will be returning to his country tomorrow, 10 March 1998.

In consequence of the above, I have been instructed by the President, on behalf of the Government of Sierra Leone, to request that a meeting of the Security Council be convened as a matter of urgency to consider the lifting of the sanctions imposed on the importation of petroleum and petroleum products into the country, in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997.

To allow the Government machinery to function properly and smoothly, and, in particular, to ease the impact of the absence of petroleum and petroleum products in the market on the prices of goods and the free movement of people, it is absolutely necessary that the sanction be lifted as soon as possible.

I would therefore be most grateful if the matter would be treated with the urgency it deserves.

(Signed) Fode M. DABOR
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

98-05829 (E) 090398

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/216
10 March 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 7 MARCH 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued between 28 February and 5 March 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

Your intervention is requested with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused, 28 February-5 March 1998

1. In the northern region 50 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Irbil and Tall Afar.

2. In the southern region 680 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Shinafiyah, Rumaythah, Habbariyah, Basrah, Hayy, Shatrah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Rifa'i, Nukhayb, Qal'at Salih, Diwaniyah, Hamzah, Ali al-Sharqi, Abu Sukhayr, Qal'at Sukkar, Safwan and Umm Qasr.

3. Five violations were committed by TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at altitudes of 20,000 metres and at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour.

4. At 0917 hours on 28 February 1998 a formation of two United States aircraft broke the sound barrier over the city of Basrah.

5. At 1015 hours on 4 March 1998 a formation of two United States aircraft broke the sound barrier over the city of Qurnah.

6. At 1226, 1315, 1532, 1812, 1840, 1935, 2015, 2098, 1020, 1040, 1300, 1625, 1357, 1655 and 1505 hours on 20 and 21 February United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr and Faw areas.

7. At 1725, 1730, 1300, 1349, 1607, 1645, 2222 and 2220 hours on 22 and 23 February 1998 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr, Basrah and Faw areas.

8. At 1040, 1310, 1643, 1655, 1705, 1226, and 1247 hours on 27 and 28 February 1998 United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr, Basrah and Faw areas.

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10 March 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 MARCH 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-sixth session, held at the seat of its secretariat in Riyadh on 7 and 8 March 1998.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

98-06065 (E) 110398 110398

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Annex

Final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-sixth session, held in Riyadh on 7 and 8 March 1998

The Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held its sixty-sixth session on 7 and 8 March 1998 at the seat of its secretariat under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait. The meeting was attended by:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid Bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman; and

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassem Bin Jabr Al Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar.

His Excellency Sheikh Jamil Bin Ibrahim al-Hegelan, Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, also participated in the meeting.

The Ministerial Council reviewed recent developments in the progress made in cooperation in the political, military, economic, social, information and legal fields as well as regional and international political and security-related developments since the eighteenth session of the Supreme Council.

Progress made in cooperation

The Council was informed of the results of the meetings held by a number of ministerial committees concerned with joint economic action. It reviewed the decisions taken by the Committee on Commercial Cooperation at its twenty-fourth meeting concerning the elaboration of rules governing the ownership and circulation of shares and rules for the wholesale trade, a more active role for joint Arab and foreign chambers of commerce, the uniform code of conduct for corporations, and the continuation of work on and the improvement of some of the guidelines elaborated. It was informed of the decisions taken by the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation at its forty-sixth meeting concerning the standardization of the customs tariff for member States vis-à-vis the rest of the world as a preliminary step towards the establishment of a customs union, the issues involved in facilitating the employment of national manpower in member States, and cooperation in the banking sector. The Council endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation concerning

the importance of collective action by member States in opening up new prospects for cooperation and economic dialogue with the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations, with China and with any other groupings with a view to establishing fruitful and sustained cooperation to contribute to advancing common interests and securing mutual advantages. The Council noted the recommendations of the Committee on Economic and Social Planning concerning unified future-oriented approaches to development in member States and the basic principles of the GCC population strategy. It was informed of the results of the eighth meeting of the Committee on Agricultural and Hydrological Cooperation, including the Committee's recommendation that a comprehensive survey be conducted of shrimp fisheries and of benthic fish stocks. It took note of the twelfth annual report of the GCC Standards Authority on its activities.

The Council was also informed of the decisions and recommendations of ministerial and technical committees relating to the expansion and development of cooperation among member States in the security-related fields, in legal matters, with regard to man and the environment and in the information field. It further reviewed military cooperation among member States, and it expressed satisfaction at the progress made in that regard.

Political affairs

Implementation by Iraq of the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait

The Council considered developments in connection with the implementation by Iraq of the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait. It expressed satisfaction that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Iraqi Government had agreed on a memorandum of understanding on the conduct of the international inspection teams' tasks. It commended in this connection the positive role that had been played by Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Council also expressed satisfaction at the adoption of Security Council resolution 1154 (1998) as embodying the collective international resolve that Iraq must comply with the agreement reached. The Council welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 1153 (1998) under which Iraq is permitted to increase its petroleum revenues from 2 billion to 5.2 billion dollars every six months in order to reinforce the "oil-for-food" programme and secure the food and medicine that the fraternal Iraqi people need and mitigate their suffering. It reaffirmed the importance and indeed the necessity of Iraq's unconditional implementation of all of the Security Council resolutions without exception, particularly those relating to the elimination of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, the release of Kuwaiti and third-country prisoners and detainees and the return of Kuwaiti property, and of its compliance with resolution 949 (1994) by refraining from any hostile or provocative action against neighbouring States.

The Council recalls the statement made in the final communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council at its eighteenth session to the effect that Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait were a violation of the inter-Arab and international

covenants and of the international rule of law and that it was therefore incumbent on Iraq to acknowledge that it had violated the Pact of the League of Arab States and the Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty between the States of the Arab League, as well as the Charter of the United Nations, when it occupied the State of Kuwait. At the Kuwait summit meeting, the Supreme Council also called upon Iraq to take the necessary steps to demonstrate its peaceful intentions towards Kuwait and the States of the region by word and deed so as to ensure the security and stability of all the States of the region.

In this context, the Council stressed its firm position in support of preserving the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq.

The occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, and relations with Iran

(a) The occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates

The Council reviewed developments with regard to the issue of Iran's occupation of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, islands that belong to the United Arab Emirates. It reaffirmed its great sadness that there had been no positive developments in this regard owing to the Islamic Republic of Iran's continued failure to respond to the earnest and sincere appeals made to it by the United Arab Emirates, by the GCC States and by other regional groupings and organizations for a peaceful settlement to the dispute.

In this regard, the Council reaffirmed the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over the three islands and its unconditional support for all the peaceful measures it is taking to re-establish that sovereignty. It again urges the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the islands, to desist from its policy of imposing faits accomplis by force, to refrain from building Iranian installations there with a view to changing the demographic composition of the islands, to rescind all unilateral measures taken in the past and remove all of the installations built, and to resolve the present dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, including agreement to refer the issue to the International Court of Justice.

(b) Relations with Iran

The Council discussed developments in connection with relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran in accordance with the established positions of its member States with regard to the promotion of good relations with it based on good-neighbourliness and compliance with the principles of mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, the non-use or threat of use of force and the peaceful settlement of disputes. The positive statements made by Mr. Mohammed Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concerning the intention of the Iranian Government to turn a new page in relations with the GCC member States have been welcomed by those States. The recent important visit to Saudi Arabia and Bahrain of His Excellency Mr. Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Chairman of the Committee to Determine the Expediency of the Islamic Order, also reflects a new vision of relations with the GCC States that may build bridges of mutual trust and place them on secure

foundations, may bring about genuinely positive developments for the two sides and may solve existing differences, chief among them the question of ending Iran's occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates in such a way as to bring security, stability and prosperity to the region and its peoples.

The peace process in the Middle East

The Council reviewed developments in the peace process and its constant deterioration as a result of the Israeli Government continuing to pursue policies of procrastination, sophistry and evasion with regard to its compliance with the agreements concluded with the Palestinian Authority and with the obligations that they entail and because of its violations of the undertakings given to the Arab and international parties. The Netanyahu Government is continuing to take unilateral measures, to expropriate Palestinian land by establishing new settlements and expanding existing ones, to destroy the Palestinian economy by imposing a stifling embargo and to take other measures that are incompatible with the provisions, tenor and principles of the agreements concluded with a view to achieving a genuine peace in the Middle East.

As the Council recalls the unconditional rejection of the policies and practices of the Israeli Government that the GCC States have frequently voiced, it calls upon that Government, once more, to fulfil its obligations and comply with its undertakings, to implement the agreements concluded with the Palestinian Authority and, in particular, to carry out the redeployment in the West Bank, to begin the final-status negotiations with the Palestinians and to enable the Palestinian people to establish an independent State on the soil of its homeland with its capital at Jerusalem.

The Council further urges the Israeli Government to resume negotiations with Syria from the point reached in the previous rounds. It calls for Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to the boundary line of 4 June 1967 in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and for its complete withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa in accordance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

The Council commends the international consensus and the international insistence, based on conviction and understanding, on the need to maintain and strengthen the peace process and on the importance of compliance with the provisions of existing agreements and of the resumption of negotiations on all tracks on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions and the principle of land for peace. In this connection, the Council calls upon the co-sponsors of the peace process to make greater efforts to extricate the peace process from the deadlock in which it finds itself, and it urges the European Union and its member States to play a more active and effective role in averting the failure of the peace process and in inducing Israel to resume negotiations on all tracks in order to put the peace process back on its proper course with a view to achieving a just and comprehensive peace.

Elimination of weapons of mass destruction

The Council expressed concern at the persistence of programmes for weapons of mass destruction in the region, and it reiterates its call to the international community for action to transform the Middle East region, including the Gulf, into a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons. The Council affirmed once again that Israel must accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and submit all of its nuclear facilities to the International Atomic Energy Agency inspection regime.

Extremism, violence and terrorism

The Council affirms once more that extremism, violence and terrorism are global phenomena that are not restricted to any particular people or region, and it reaffirms its commitment to its unconditional repudiation and rejection of all forms of violence and terrorism from whatever source they may come. The Council further expresses its regret that certain States are continuing to shelter extremist terrorist elements on grounds of protecting human rights. The Council reiterates its call to those States to distinguish between such rights and terrorist practices that threaten the security, integrity and stability of States and place their citizens and residents in the greatest jeopardy. It also urges these States, once again, to prevent such elements and extremist and terrorist groups from using their territory and exploiting their laws in order to obtain funding and weapons and from engaging in any other activities that threaten the security and integrity of States.

The Council decided to appoint His Excellency Mr. Jabbarah al-Suraysari, Deputy Minister of Finance and National Economy of Saudi Arabia, as general coordinator of negotiations with States and international economic groupings.

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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF COSTA RICA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 15 January 1998 from the Acting Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica stating that Ms. Ana Patricia Chaves has been appointed alternate representative of Costa Rica on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

98-06071 (E) 100398

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LETTER DATED 11 MARCH 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 11 March 1998 from His Excellency President Ange-Félix Patassé, President of the Central African Republic, addressed to the President of the Security Council for the month of March 1998.

(Signed) Antonio Deinde FERNANDEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-06190 (E) 120398

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Annex

[Original: French]

Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that, as he and I have agreed, President El Hadj Omar Bongo, Chairman of the International Mediation Committee, has decided to extend until 15 April 1998 the mandate of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB), to allow for a smooth transition between the Mission and the United Nations force.

Accordingly, I should like to request the Security Council to extend, for the last time, the validity of its resolution 1152 (1998) authorizing the conduct of this operation.

I fully share the concerns and endorse the recommendations of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his report of 23 February 1998 (S/1998/148), and earnestly hope that the Security Council will pronounce itself as soon as possible in favour of the establishment of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA).

In order to inform the Council members of the progress made in settling the Central African crisis, I should be grateful if you would circulate the report of the National Reconciliation Conference held recently in Bangui (see appendix) as a document of the Security Council.

I should like to express again my personal appreciation and that of the Central African people for the Security Council's determined and courageous action.

(Signed) Ange-Félix PATASSÉ

Appendix

[Original: French]

NATIONAL RECONCILIATION PACT

National Reconciliation Conference, held in Bangui
from 26 February to 5 March 1998

T e parties signatory to this Pact:

In view of the Constitution of 14 January 1995,

Noting the grave political and military crisis which shook the Central African Republic in 1996 and 1997,

Recognizing that this crisis nearly engulfed the entire country in chaos, which would have entailed incalculable consequences for the preservation of national unity and sovereignty,

Aware of the fact that the meeting on consensus-building and dialogue held in Bangui from 11 to 18 January 1997 rekindled the hopes of Central Africans that solutions to this crisis would be found,

Convinced of the commitment of the signatories to respect the conclusions of the Bangui Agreements and to strive to restore a genuine, lasting peace,

Gauging the seriousness of the socio-economic crisis, characterized by growing poverty, the breakdown of family and social ties, the decline in Central African purchasing power and food production and the emergence of famine and widespread malnutrition, which are sources of disturbances and social conflict,

Considering the upsurge of insecurity in Bangui and in the interior, owing to the proliferation of weapons and the phenomenon of highway banditry,

Convinced that only an effort by the entire national community, supported by the international community, can make it possible to find ways and means of restoring peace and security, a sine qua non of the effective resumption of socio-economic activities for peaceful, lasting development,

Considering the flagrant violation of human rights linked to political and military crises,

Noting the repeated violations of the commitments made by Central Africans to each other,

Convinced of the need to establish a definitive national reconciliation pact between all Central Africans so as to put an end to political, economic and social practices characterized by nepotism, tribalism, exclusion and poor governance,

Aware of the need to establish a Monitoring and Arbitration Committee responsible for settling any disputes that may arise from non-compliance with the provisions of this Pact,

In view of the relevant recommendations resulting from the work of the National Reconciliation Conference,

Have solemnly agreed as follows:

Article 1

The parties signatory to this Pact solemnly undertake to practise good governance, excluding nepotism, clanship, tribalism, political patronage and misappropriation of funds,

They also undertake to settle or help to settle, through dialogue and consensus-building, all disputes that may arise.

Article 2

The signatories solemnly undertake to use elections as the only legal means of access to government power and decide to ban the use of weapons and force as ways and means of access to government power. They renounce the use of the armed forces to destabilize a democratic regime and to sow terror in the hearts of the population in defiance of democratic principles, human rights and the national Constitution.

They strongly oppose all forms of dictatorship and call on the authorities to listen to the people and respect the rights of the minority.

Article 3

The signatories call on all Central Africans to unite in rebuilding the country, which has been destabilized politically and torn apart economically, culturally and socially.

Article 4

The parties signatory to this Pact undertake to launch a frontal attack on poverty, and to support the State in its quest for ways and means of restoring a sound national economy and equitably distributing resources, on the one hand and, on the other, in its efforts to improve the social sectors of education and health, while giving priority attention to the regular payment of wages, scholarships and pensions.

Article 5

The parties signatory to this Pact launch a strong appeal to the international community to assist the national and international forces of order in their sensitive mission to collect the weapons spread throughout the country and to restore order.

Article 6

The signatories undertake to work together to create the political, social and economic conditions necessary to prevent any violations of human rights.

Article 7

The parties signatory to this Pact decide to establish a Monitoring and Arbitration Committee to monitor the implementation of the undertakings set forth in this Pact and to serve as an arbitrator in any disputes that may arise.

They undertake to have recourse to the Committee in the case of non-compliance with the provisions of this Pact.

The composition, powers and functions of the Monitoring and Arbitration Committee are set forth as an annex to this Pact.

Article 8

The parties signatory to this Pact undertake to respect scrupulously the provisions contained therein.

DONE at Bangui on 5 March 1998

[Signed]

His Excellency Ange-Félix PATASSÉ
President of the Republic

Government

National Assembly

Judiciary

Armed Forces of the Central African Republic

Association of Mayors

Political arties

A P	Allia ce pour la démocratie et le p ogrès
DCAD	Carrefour démocratique centrafricain pour le développement
CN	Convention nationale
ELAN	Effort libéral en Afrique noire
FC	Forum Civique
FPP	Front patriotique pour le progrès
GILA-MND	Mouvement national pour le développement
MDD	Mouvement pour la démocratie et le développement
MLPC	Mouvement de libération du peuple centrafricain
MSCA	Mouvement socialiste centrafricain
PAD	Parti pour l'action et le développement
PARELI	Parti républicain libéral
PCD	Parti chrétien démocrate
PLD	Parti libéral démocrate
PRC	Parti républicain centrafricain
PSD	Parti social démocrate
MDI/PS	Mouvement pour la démocratie, l'indépendance et le progrès social
MESAN	Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire
MESAN BOGANDA	Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire/Barthélemy Boganda
MDRC	Mouvement pour la démocratie en république centrafricaine
MNR	Mouvement national pour le renouveau
MUD	Mouvement pour l'unité et le développement
RDC	Rassemblement démocratique centrafricaine

UDR	Union pour la démocratie et le renouveau panafricain
UDR/FK	Union démocratique républicaine/Fimi Kodro
UNDD	Union nationale pour la défense de la démocratie
UPR	Union pour la République
UPDES	Union du peuple pour le développement économique et sociale

Trade unions:

CNTC	Confédération nationale des travailleurs centrafricains
OSLP	Organisation des syndicats libres des secteurs public, parapublic et privé
Patronat	
USTC	Union syndicale des travailleurs centrafricains
USCC	Union syndicale des chargeurs centrafricains
UNTC	Union nationale des travailleurs centrafricains

Religious denominations:

AEEC	Association des églises évangéliques centrafricaines
Catholic Church	
CICA	Communauté islamique centrafricain

Human rights, justice and democracy:

ACAT	Association centrafricaine de lutte contre la torture et l'abolition de la peine de mort
AFJC	Association des femmes juristes de Centrafrique
GERDES	Groupement d'études et de recherches pour la démocratie et le développement economique et social
LCDH	Ligue centrafricaine des droits de l'homme
GRPS	Groupe de réflexion politique et sociale
LONDO	Levons-nous
MDDH	Mouvement pour la défense des droits de l'homme

GAMPCC	Groupe des artistes musiciens pour la promotion de la culture en Centrafrique
OCDH	Observatoire centrafricain des droits de l'homme
GRADDER	Groupe de réflexion et d'action pour la défense de la démocratie républicaine
CNDH	Commission nationale des droits de l'homme

National organizations:

OFCA	Organisation des femmes centrafricaines
KOLI-OUALI GALA	Hommes et femmes commerçants
FNEC	Fédération nationale des éleveurs centrafricains
Fed. BOUBA-NGUERE	Fédération des vendeurs ambulants
JEC	Jeunesse étudiante chrétiennes
FESCA	Fédération du Scoutisme centrafricain
USCA	Union scolaire centrafricaine
CNOSCA	Comité national olympique du sport centrafricain
ACCB	Association des commerçants centrafricains du bétail
ANEC	Association nationale des étudiants centrafricains
ONAPHA	Organisation nationale des personnes handicapées
UMCA	Union des musiciens centrafricains
AVIMUT	Association des victimes des mutineries
CIONGCA	Conseil inter-organisation non gouvernementale de Centrafrique
ANBC	Association nationale des bouchers centrafricains
FNCJ	Fédération nationale des clubs des jeunesses

Occupational organization:

UNPC	Union nationale du patronat centrafricain